

Study of the relationship between individual and social factors of women referred to Ardebil health centers on screening of breast cancer by using health belief model and determining predicting value of model in 1390

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women. Women are at risk of this cancer in all ages. More than 90% of the patients can be cured by early recognition. Breast self-examination and mammography can be useful in this case. In this study we estimate that the intentions to perform breast self-examination and mammography were predicted by which items of the health belief model.

Materials and methods: In this study 380 women aged 30 and older who had gone to health centers of Ardabil were choose to measure their use of breast cancer screening in the last year. HBM questioner that was reliable and valid for Iranian women was used in this case. Logistic regression was used to identify leading independent predictors of breast cancer screening.

Results: In this study 27% of the women performed BSE in the last year but only 6/8% of them used mammography as a way of screening during the last year.

There was a significant difference in all parts of model unless in perceived severity between women that had performed BSE in the last year and who did not performed this behavior.

And there was a significant difference in all parts of model between women who had done mammography in the last year and who did not.

The regression analysis revealed that intentions to perform BSE were predicted by perceived self-efficacy and perceived barriers for BSE and intentions to perform mammography were predicted by perceived barriers for mammography.

Conclusion: This study indicates that self-efficacy can cause performing BSE and perceived barriers can cause not performing BSE and mammography.

So we must educate women to increase their self-efficacy and to decrease their perceived barriers.

Key words: Breast cancer, Breast cancer screening, Health belief model.